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PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

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he at News. The City and Subirban News Bureau of the United Phase and New York associated Pease to at vi to 20 Ann sirest. All information and occuments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the wines country.

Ho! the Collector.

This is the formula provided by section 8,172 of the odious, iniquitous, discriminating, unconstitutional, and un-American collection of the tax on thrift, and the exemption from the burdens of government of those who add nothing to the public store:

" That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed to every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning, or having the care and manent of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate such ob-

The bestowal, by act of Congress, of these powers on internal revenue collectors is a of peace. We have in New York, under apinto two districts. One of these collectors collector, the general support and hearty endorsement of the various Socialist or ganizations in town, the members of which are frequent paraders on the streets of New York, their emblem of designation being a red flag and their common point of attack the property accumulations of those who are the continuous targets of their hostility and vituperation.

These two officials, chosen without any expression of popular demand or support in New York, unknown to the great body of its voters, and holding commissions, not from the people of this city, but from Washington, are to cause the deputies of their appointment "to proceed through every part of their respective districts," prosecuting inquiries concerning all persons who may be thought liable for the payment of an income tax, or who may have the care or management of any objects liable to any tax. No hours are prescribed for these visits; no formula has been adopted, subject to which

these deputies are to enter the homes of citizens, or accost them at their places of business; no limitations whatever appear to be established by law for the exercise of these novel and arbitrary powers. Section 3,173 of the law says that, in the absence of any persons supposed to be liable for this tax, it shall be the duty of the deputy to leave, with some one of suitable age and discretion on the premises, a note or memorandum requiring him or her to render to such collector or deputy a return within ten days after the visit of this Federal officer. And if the man or woman so notified refuses or neglects to render such return, the revenue collector, a Federal stipendiary, and not a judicial officer, is to establish a sort of court summoning such delinquent, "or any other person he may deem proper," to appear before him to give testimony and answer interrogatories. The collector may summon any person residing in "or found" in the State in which his district is located, and if the person is not a resident of the State, or mot be found within it, then the collecthe examination. Should the return made of the American Israelite. by any individual to the collector, or one of his deputies, be considered false or fraudulent, then the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall add 100 per cent, to the tax imposed. Should any return be lacking, then he shall add only 50 per cent.

In cases of sickness or absence, the collector " may allow such further time " as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. This humane restriction deprives the new revenue law of one of its hardships-

for the period of thirty days. Is there a man in New York to-day, living anywhere or to be found anywhere, between the Battery and the Bronx River, or the East and Hudson rivers, who, when casting his ballot for Presidential electors on the 8th of November, 1892, supposed or imagined, or could have supposed or imagined, that he was voting for the establishment of such a system as is here disclosed, and the enforcement of which is entrusted, in the imperial city of New York, to two individuals, chosen by the Populist President !

These two collectors are to cause their deputies "to proceed through every part" of their respective districts, presumably on foot; but without, so far as the law declares, any particular designation of authority in the form of regalia, flag, or banneret. Perhaps the deputies will go in couples. designation would certainly be thought desirable in order that citizens, whether reposing themselves at their homes or devoting their time, talent, and energy to their business avocations, may know in advance when these itinerant representatives of the Federal Government are approaching to interrogate them. A black flag for one of the districts and a red flag (which could be easily procured from any Socialist headquarters for a small cash consideration) would be perhaps as fitting as any form of designation; but a combination of both might be better, red and black -robbery and backsheesh.

Maine and Texas.

The distance from Maine to Texas, by the shortest all-land route, is fourteen hundred miles, but this vast, bewildering swing of territory, great as it is, fails to represent fairly the political difference between them. Probably no two States are more dissimilar in party preferences, traditions, interests, and aspirations.

Governor McKinley, the author of the Mc-KINLEY tariff bill, closed on Saturday night his speaking campaign in Maine. Senator Mills, the author of the Mills tariff bill, began on the same night in Crockett, Texas, & speaking canvass which, like McKinley's, will be continued until election day. Mc-KINLEY stopped where Mills began: Mills took up the argument where McKINLEY left it. But this, even at a distance of fourteen hundred miles, was not the only difforence between these two champions of

rival tariff bills. Oh, dear, no! McKINLEY, in Maine, talked about the tariff, the new and somewhat altered tariff

lation, the hopes of the tariff, new tariff sentiments, and tariff plans. He talked, indeed, about nothing else. Mills, in Texas, talked about the sovereignty of the United States, the crops, silver colunge, the circulating medium of currency, the boundaries of Texas, the battles of the Mexican war, the civilization of the Indians, the establishment of new harbors on the Gulf, and Government revenues and expenses; but about the tariff he hadn't a word to say. He ignored it; he had nothing to reveal about the MILLS bill or the MCKINLEY bill, and not less, but no more, about the perfidy, dishonor, and surrender Tariff bill which has borne the names of half a dozen reluctant Democrats, but which in the political history of the United States will be forever linked in reproach with the sworn public official, the man who was afraid to sign, and frightened to veto, G. CLEVELAND, the dead-

head President of the United States. Was Senator MILLS wise in avoiding any reference to the tariff? Undoubtedly. What was there, what is there, or what could there be which he could say on the subject, that would condone the betrayal of the solemn promise made to the people of Income tax clause of the Tariff bill for the the United States to do away with the unconstitutional iniquity of an odious tariff bill which protected the robberies of the few from the earnings of the many ?

There is a homely old proverb which declares "the least said, the soonest mended." So it is about the tariff question in Democratic campaign circles this year. Senator MILLS adopted the safest and wisest plan, well suited to the climatic conditions of Texas during a campaign, but repugnant and distasteful in New York. No shifting or turning, no silence or subterfuge, no new thing in the United States during times | vague generalities or indistinct references will cover the case here. The Democrats of pointment of Mr. CLEVELAND, two internal New York are not Cuckoos. They have party revenue collectors, the city being divided | principles to sustain, and party principles to uphold; and, though the task has been made first came into political prominence as a difficult, they will be found fighting manparader in a CLEVELAND procession; the fully for the great reform clearly enunciated other had, when nominated to the office of | and distinctly promised by the Democracy in their National Convention.

Rabbi Krauskopf in Russia.

In June last an eminent rabbi of Philadelphia, Dr. KRAUSKOPF, left this country to make a tour in Russia, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the Jews there and of ascertaining whether the Czar's Government would permit the carrying out of certain plans which he had formed in their interest. Before he set sail from New York he had suffered under an apprehension that he would be prohibited from entering Russia, and no doubt there was some ground for this apprehension. He himself, as well as his backers here, had indulged in very indiscreet language about his mission and the object of it, had declared over-loudly that it was his purpose to test the value of his American citizenship in Russia, and had given the Russian authorities reason for believing that his designs were of a kind which could not be favored by them. There was official correspondence between Washington and St. Petersburg in regard to his case; and at one time this year it seemed as though he would have to resign every hope of visiting his coreligionists in Russia. See retary GRESHAM admitted that Russia had the full right to prevent him from crossing its frontier.

Nevertheless, about the end of June, the State Department furnished Rabbi KRAUS-KOPF with his credentials of American citizenship and other necessary papers; and immediately thereafter he started upon his mission, with something like a ram's horn in his hand. When he had crossed the At lantic he proceeded by way of Stockholm toward the Russian capital. We heard through the cable of his arrival there; but not until recently have we known of his fortunes in Russia.

The Jewish adventurer has given an ac-Rabbi Wise of Cincinnati; and these letters tor may enter another State and there make | have been printed in three successive issues

It was with trepidation that KRAUSKOPF stepped from the steamer at St. Petersburg. "partly," he says, "because of the diplomatic trouble my determination to visit Russia had given rise to between the two Governments concerned," and partly because he had thought he would never be allowed to land, or to leave the steamer. It turned out, however, that all his fears had been groundless. When the customs officers came aboard, they examined his passport, pressed an official scal upon it, and gave it back to him. They next examined his baggage in the usual way, after which he was permitted to ashore, without having suffered the slighest molestation, and, as he says, "with the fullest liberty to go where please and do as I please." In telling of these things, Rabbi KRAUSKOPF speaks in a very ungracious way about the Russian officials who had treated him so very well, and he even says he believes they concluded to admit him rather than force him to "raise a row! He thinks they had known all about him beforehand; and it appears from his letter that he gave them to understand that he was a person of consequence, even though they noticed the shortness of his stature, Everybody who has visited St. Petersburg must be aware of the astuteness of the Russian functionaries, and here was a striking proof of it. The The rabbl took a carriage at the landing, and in it was conveyed to that very satisfactory establishment, the Hotel d'Europe at which he says he was treated with the utmost courtesy, though he had declared on the card which the clerk presented to him for signature that he "was a Jew and a rabbi." He engaged the services of a courier and an interpreter, moved about the great city at his pleasure, and was received with courtesy everywhere, even in churches and palaces. "I dared," he says fearlessly, 'I dared to brave the Russian bear!"

In the week of his arrival at St. Petersburg he was enabled to hold a conference with Actual Privy Councillor WITTE, Minister of Finance, in the company of Minister Plenipotentiary Andrew D. White In that same week he forwarded to the Czar's Minister, through the American Legation, a document in which he gave notice of the motive and the object of his mission. He, an American citizen, had undertaken this mission because the "American labor market had become congested through the unceasing immigration of laborers from foreign countries, and largely from the Jew ish Pale of Settlement of Bussia." He then described, for the information of the imperial Minister, the nature of his scheme for giving relief to this country; and here

we quote his words: "I respectfully petition the honorable Government of Russia to aid as in our desire somewhat to renew the congestion of the American labor market, and also to render permanent aid to some of the suffering Jowa within the Pale of Settlement, by graciously granting us a truck of arabic and cultivable land, on which competent organizers and skilful are

ish families of the Pale of Settlement, for the sole purpose of making of them self-supporting tilters of the soil of Eursta and honorable citizens of your es-

As Dr. KRAUSKOPP did not receive an immediate answer to this capital request, he took his departure from St. Petersburg on July 17 in order to visit the Jewish colonies in southern Russia. We next hear from him at Odessa, Kieff, Berditscheff, and other places in the south, where there are thirty-nine flourishing colonies of Jewish agriculturists, with the Imperial Director of which he held an interview. At Odessa, under the leadership of a committee, he visited a great Jewish mechanical establishment, a Jewish orphanage, a number of manual training schools, and a model farm, located on a bluff overlooking an inlet of the Black Sea. He was surprised at these signs of Jewish prosperity in the south, and still more surprised when the Imperial Director assured him that there were yet other flourishing Jewish colonies in various parts of Russia.

At Kieff again, the rabbi enjoyed unexpect-1 experiences. He was hospitably reeived there by a number of distinguished persons, among whom were Baron GUINS BURG. Councillor BARATZ, Dr. MANDELSTAM, and the great Jewish nabob BRODSKY, whose wealth is estimated as high as twenty million rubles. Rabbi KRAUSKOPF had a glorious time at Kieff, though he declares that he sat up till midnight contrasting

Russian tyranny with American freedom. He next hastened to Berditscheff, which has a population of \$0,000, all but 5,000 of whom are Jews. He gives a frightful picture of the condition of the 65,000 Jews there. The city is filthy beyond description, and its inhabitants, clad in rags, live in the one-story huts of the crooked and malodorous alleys. A quarter of the people are paupers; another quarter are waiting for a h, and the remainder live by trading, Jew with Jow. The rabbi must have been astounded by the contrast between the prosperous Jewish people of Kieff and the miserable Jews of Berditscheff, two places which are only eighty five miles apart.

Having completed his researches in southern Russia, Dr. KRAUSKOPF left that part of the country and went northward to Waraw, where he awaited an order from St. Petersburg to consult with the Czar regarding his petition for a tract of land upon which needy Jews might settle. But, as the Czar was then interested in his daughter's welding, the rabbi could not obtain an interview with him or an answer to his petition. Moreover, he did not receive any encouragement from the American Minister at St. Petersburg. He, therefore, made his way to Switzerland, and his last letter to the editor of the American Israelite was dated from St. Gallen. It is expected that he will arrive here in New York within a very short time.

Rabbi KRAUSKOPF has not gained the object of his visit to Russia, but he has gained knowledge of interest to the Jewish people everywhere. When he left here last June, after the unsatisfactory diplomatic correspondence over his case, he had thought that upon reaching the Russian frontier he would either be driven back, or be flung into a dungeon, or be sent to Siberia as a dangerous Jewish intruder. But when he "braved the Russian bear," that same bear smiled at him, offered him paw, danced for his pleasure, and deaded him from St. Petersburg, on the delta of the rolling Neva, to Odessa, on an inlet of the tempestuous Black Sea.

The lesson for us to learn from this most interesting case is that it is a great thing to be an American citizen, native or adopted, Jewish or Gentile.

What Italy Would Gain by Conciliat-

ing the Papacy. The speech made by Signor Crispi at Naples has naturally produced a great sensation in Italy. It is, indeed, to be expected count of his reception and of his movements | that the organs of the Vatican will express there in a series of letters addressed to themselves with much reserve until definite proposals have been put forward by the civil power. But the rest of the Italian press, including the Liberal Catholic newspapers. seem unanimous in believing that, in view of the Prime Minister's avowed wish for an accommodation, some acceptable basis of compromise will soon be found. Already it is pointed out that in the general election, which is thought to be not distant, the cooperation of the Catholic electors, who hitherto have abstained from voting, would probably assure to the Government an overwhelming triumph over the Radicals and Socialists. This is one of the obvious benefits which would be derived from the friendship of the Papacy, and it is not the only one. Only about half of the qualified voters in Italy avail themselves of the Parliamentary franchise. The habitual abstainers are, alost to a man, faithful Catholics, who obethe injunction of Pius IX., never rescinded by his successor, that they should neither take part in elections nor accept office under the royal Government. For nearly a quarter of a century this vast body of electors have adhered to the programme of abstention, thus leaving the great conservative forces of the country unrepresented in the Chamber of Deputies, and compelling the King's Ministers to make more and more dangerous concessions to the Radical and Socialistic elements. The political corruption, in which too many Italian statesmen are thought to have been implicated, is excused by their apologists on the plea that by no other means could a compact majority be gained from a mutilated, unstable, greedy, revolutionary electorate. The Ministers are tired of bribing, of multiplying sinecures, of condoning fraud nd embezzlement in tax collections, and of building superfluous railways to propitiate petty local interests. They know that the exhausted resources of the nation will no onger permit recourse to such instrumentalities, and they believe that with the aid of the Catholic voters they could gain a strong conservative majority which would back them in effecting an immense retrenchment in expenditures and a large increase of revenue through an impartial exaction of the imposts, some of which now return but a fraction of the amount which they ought to yield. It is, in fine, a grave fiscal problem, as well as a threatening social problem, which an alliance of the civil power and the Church would go far to solve. Only under such conditions will the Government dare to take those rigorous and thrifty financial measures which are indispensable to save Italy from bankruptcy, and only when supported by the moral force of Catholic public opinion and the political weight of the Catho-

of the existing order. But while the internal consolidation, political purification, and financial rehabilitation of his country are no doubt the chief aims which Signor CBISPI has in view in seeking to conciliate the Papacy, he canno overlook the effect of the Vatican's good will on the foreign relations of the Italian kingdom. It is well known that the system, the rates of tariff duty, tariff legis | may gradually gette at our expense numbers of Jew | prospective nuccessor of FRANCIS JOSEPH | heaviest taxpayers reduced considerably the

is a zealous Catholic who looks with little favor on the triple alliance that makes Austria the partner of a State which he regards as the despoiler of the Church. His feelings would undergo a complete change if he saw the Vatican on terms of cordial friendship with the civil power in Italy. With the same spectacle before them, the attitude toward the Italian Government of the Catholics, who constitute two-fifths of the population of the German empire, would be very different from what it is now. Above all, France, the enemy from whom Italy has schools," and that "the rate of the grant shall most to fear, would lose, should Signor be based on the average attendance of the CRISPI carry out his purpose, a great advanpupils," settles the matter in favor of the tage which she now possesses, the silent but Benevolent Society. deep influence which the Vatican exerts

upon international combinations. Upon what terms will King HUMBERT's Government invite the so much needed cooperation of the Papacy? That is the practical question to which an answer should shortly be forthcoming, and in which not only Italy but all Europe is profoundly interested.

Swindling by a Practical Joke. The further revelations concerning the green-goods industry, which the LEXOW committee has brought out, are serious, of course, and disgraceful; but they are also amusing. It is a humorous swindle, a practical joke played for practical profit, and, as only swindlers can be swindled by it, the story of its great success has a comic inter-

est for the public. Moreover, it is an original American invention, apparently, for it derives its name from the color of our printed currency. It succeeded the gold-brick swindle, coming in with paper money, and must have been devised by some cunning rascal who was a philosopher in his cynical estimate of human character as it really is in many of the people of every community. The greengoods theory is that potential rascality is widespread, and that to be stimulated to actual service it needs only that the bait of supposed opportunity be held before it.

In practice the theory has proved to be altogether sound. The demand for the pretended counterfeit or spurious greenbacks offered by the swindlers, who had their headquarters in New York, has been great, and it has come from every part of the Union to which they have addressed their circulars. The enormous extent to which these were sent out is indicated by the testimony of one of the printers of them, on Monday, that the order of McNALLY, the greengoods backer, was for 200,000 sets of them on a single day. They offered temptation only to rascality, yet thousands of those to whom they came snapped at the bait. These men. of course, were not professional criminals, people accustomed to "shoving the queer," for such characters would have seen through the trick. They knew well enough that counterfeit money cannot be obtained from sources thus open to publicity, but that Government detectives are ceaselessly on the watch to discover its manufacturers and bring them to punishment, and that consequently an advertisement of such a supply is obviously a swindle. Hence the dupes of the green-goods operators were all men ostensibly honest and respectable. The safety of the business was that it was a swindle, and that the swindlers did not circulate spurious money and did not have any to circulate. They did not even encourage crime, but rather circumvented criminal intentions by playing the practical joke of supplying blank paper for the bogus money sought. The only money they handled was

the good money paid them by their dunes. Hence the joke so profitable to them in actual cash can be enjoyed by the public without the disturbance caused by any sympathy for their victims. The volume of counterfeit currency was not increased, and nobody was swindled except those who themselves wanted to swindle. The man who paid hundreds of dollars for a package his own sincerity and bless the country in

got all he ought to have got for his money. There is another side to the business however, which is wholly grave. How was it possible to send so vast a quantity of circulars through the mails without detection by the Post Office authorities all over the Union? How could so many guys be caught without the knowledge of the game played on them extending to great numbers of people who made themselves iorally partners to the swindle, and oftentimes were actually in the pay of the rascals? They were not merely policemen in New York, but many other real and virtual confederates here and elsewhere. It was a business of swindling swindlers which must have had widespread ramifications among men and women apparently honest and re spectable, who understood its purpose and

It was on this day forty-seven years ago that Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, at the head of an American army, marched into the city of Mexito and occupied the palace and other Governent buildings in the name of the United States. Scorr had marched from Vera Cruz, which place had fallen into the hands of the American forces March 26, after a siege of several days. The American army at that time numbered about 12,000 men. On April 8 Scorr began his lifficult march through the mountainous district between Vera Cruz and Mexico. On April 18 he lislodged a strong Mexican force at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, At this time the American army numbered only 8,300, while the Mexicans had 12,000. Scorr took Jalapa on the following day and Puebla on May 15. At this place he remained until Aug. 7, when he resumed his march toward the Mexican capital. On Sept. 13 he stormed Chapultepec, which is a massiv rock fortress rising abruptly some two hundred feet above the surrounding country, about two miles southwest of the city of Mexico. Five days before the American army had stormed Molino del Rey, a powder mill in the rear of Chapultepec, Chapultepec was assaulted by two columns of American troop, after having been bombarded a day and a half by artillery. on the morning of Sept. 14, 1847, the victorious American army marched through the principal avenues of Mexico. There were some fighting in the streets and considerable firing from the wir dows and roofs of buildings. By the terms of the treaty that was concluded shortly after-ward, Mexico coded to the United States that vast tract of territory then known as New Mexico and California, which have since become the most valuable tracts of land in the world.

A curious quarrel between two factions of Hebrows in Montreal has just been settled by the Catholic School Board of that city through decision by which hereafter the school taxes paid by Jews will be applied to the education of their children only. In Montreal taxpayers are registered as Protestants or Catholics, and the dividual taxes go to support one or the other of the school systems. Until 1886 the Jews, whose number was comparatively small, were lie voters can the Government carry through registered with the Protestants and their chillegislation adapted to the firm maintenance iren went to the Protestant schools, where some crovision was made for teaching them Hebrew. in that year the small but wealthy Portuguese engregation, dissatisfied that its rabbi was not ointed Hebrew teacher in the schools, roke away from the other Jews and made an arrangement with the Catholica, by which they transferred themselves to the Catholic tax lists, but received back 80 per cent, of the money they paid, to conduct a school of their own. The withdrawal of their

contributions of the other Hebrews to the Protestant fund. Of 500 Jewish children in Montreal half go to Protestant schools, thirty to the Portuguese school, while the rest attend the Baron Dr. Hinson institute, which is supported by charity and run by the Hebrew Benevolent Society. This society has been fighting hard to secure for the Hebrews the same privileges which Protestants and Catholics have, and at the same time to have applied to the whole body of Jews the taxes which the Portuguese society has been using for its own members. The decision of the Catholic School Board, "that the taxes derived from Jewish properties will be entirely divided among Jewish children frequenting the

It is reported from Vermont and Maine that the fair weather kept the Democrats away from the polls.

A despatch printed in our esteemed contemporary, the Times, states that the Democrats in the Nineteenth Congress district of New York refused to renominate their present representative, the Hon, CHARLES HAINES, for the reason that he voted "against the Witson bill." There may be no doubt about Mr. HAINES'S failure of renomination, but the reason given in the Times must be wrong. HAINES voted for the Wilson bill, and thereby outraged every Democrat in his district. He voted against it, indeed, when, loaded with the income tax, it left the House of Representatives in January, only to strike himself afterward from the roll of honor, and show himself as unworthy a Demo-cratic dealer in protection as the Hon, William L. Witson himself. When the real test came on the vote after the conference, HAINES voted for the Tariff bill, not against it. He deserved to be beaten, and so he was, evidently for a reason quite the reverse of that given by the correspondent of the Times,

Interesting information keeps pouring in as to the Hon. GEORGE E. GREEN, Mayor of Binghamton and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is Past Grand Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men. and may yet be tireat Incohonce. We had supposed that Mr. GREES was a man of might in the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, a Bojum or a Grand Snark.

Again a mile in 2:04, this time by Alix. but still it was a better performance than the original 2:04 by Naney Hanks. In rifle shooting the man who ties with a rival beats him, if his last string, or even if his last shot is the bet-ter. On this perfectly sound principle Alix beat Nancy Hanks. The last half mile, the deciding half in the case of a tie, was done by Nancy in 1:01%. Alix's last half was in 1:00%;

Here we have a half mile, and the most difficult half of the two, at the rate of 2:0114 for the whole. This is faster than either half of the mile paced by Robert J. in 2:0214. With a good track to-day at Terre Haute we are obliged to think that Alix will beat the record; for the reason that the man who ought to know, her manager, evidently thinks so, or he would scarcely start her so soon after her immense exertion of Wednesday.

Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington has rebuked Capt. BEBE ANSON of Chicago for going up to the top of the Washington Monument and thence dropping a ball for the Hon. HOLD-FAST SCHRIVER to catch. Col. WILSON is too sudden. Capt. Asson is a man of science, whose experiments are watched jealously by the Royal Society. And the Washington Monument is a natural place to drop a ball from. If it had not been for Mr. WASHINGTON, the peo ple of this country would be playing cricket instead of baseball.

It is up-hill work for the Republicans in onnecticut this year. Hartford Daily Courant. It won't be if Mr. CLEVELAND seizes his grand opportunity to prove his belief in his own words when he denounced trusts as the "communism of pelf." If he will have his friend BENEDICT, of Connecticut and the yacht Oneida, who, if the CLEVELAND theory is fair, has been pilfering for years through one of the most n trusts in the country, nominated by the Democrats for Governor and then beaten out of sight, as such a jail-bird ought to be, will give very striking of blank paper cut to the size of greenbacks addition. What is a partisan Governorship of Connecticut compared to the grand moral leson that trusts are truly robbers, and that the beneficiaries of great partnerships had better not be seen by honest men, much less heard? For Mr. CLEVELAND to nominate BENEDICT and smother him would be infinitely more crushing proof that his own public influence is a public trust, than for him to declare ostentationsly that never again would be take a glass of champagne from Mr. BENEDICT's generous and hos-

pitable board. It would go far to show that mugwumpism is not all of it humbug.

Call for Better Peaches. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To all peach growers and peach dealers everywhere: Give us better peaches! We can't eat one in a hundred of the peaches that are offered for sale. Nearly all those sent to this market during the past few weeks, whether from Delaware, Jersey, or Callfornia, have been bad, unfit to eat, both hard and bitter, both indigestible and ache profucing. As for the clingstone peaches sold on the streets by the descendants of Romulus and Remus, they are not fit for hogs. A boy of about twelve who are two of them-"two for five "-which he bought from a push cart on the eastern side of City Hall Park yesterday, doubled up seen after they entered his anatomy and squealed. A cruel man-John W. Goff, for example-could enjoy himself hugely by merely watching how people squirm after de vouring a few clingstone push-cart peaches, some of which look very pretty.

We warn the peach raisers and dealers. We won't buy such peaches as they have been sending here, and we shall say that other people had better not buy them. New York knows good peaches, and can't be fooled with had ones. The peach merchants, both wholesale and retail, will lose money if they don't stop their foolery. They must be very stupid. Good Praches.

The Sun Corrected,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; You speak of Governor Altreld of Illinois as " the mos torious Anarchist and patron of disorder in the United States."

I have before me an article from THE SUS of June 28, 1894, headed "The Seed of Anarchy June 28, 1894, headed "The Seed of Anarchy and Murder," and another of the date of May 26, 1894, headed "The Socialistic Teachings of Grover Cleveland," and another from The Sux of July 18, 1894, headed "Chicage and Homestead," all of which go to prove that Grover Cleveland is "the mest noterious Anarchist in the United States." I carry these articles in my pacset labelled "Anarchism of Grover Cleveland," and when I find a sophead talking about Cleveland being a friend of the workingman I show him these articles simply saying "they are from the columns of the ablest Democratic paper in this country."

SEPT. 12, 1894. SEPT. 12, 1894.

To the Euron of The Sex-Sir: Apropos of the ittle Whistler story of Oscar and the kittens in this morning's issue of your valuable and delightful paper, perhaps as good as any round about Secar Whide and plagtarism, is the one dating from a Whistier breatfast in Site street, Christea. Whistier and some one witty thing, in which above others Occar delighted, and said ice. *O. Jimmy, I wish I had said that." To which Whistier rejoined. "Never mind. Occar, you will. Ollow's Stans.

Leep Religion Out of Politics.

From the Amonia Evening Sentinel. THE SUN WARUS the Christian Endeavor societies to keep out of politics in spite of the belief of the con-gregations like that the C.E. "unight control both pocal parties by gaining and holding the balance of power." so as to "dictate suitable nominations and ontrol elections." And THE SER is right, as it niways If members of the Christian Endoavor societies ould go into politics as individuals and carry their hristian principles with them, they might, and un doubtedly would, purify politics and place the pair on a higher level. But for the Christian Endeavorers to go into politica as a society would work just the other way: It would lower the Endeavor societies and would not beneat politics in the least.

EOLA AND LOURDES.

His Statements Contradicted by the Mayor

To raw EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: At the risk of giving the fantastic remance of M. Zota an extra advertisement for those queerly constituted people who deem it necessary, even when understable facts on one ilde prove that there must be mendacity on the other. te prove that there must be mendacity on the other, consider the authority of evidence rather than the silence of authority. Due to sulimit the following institute of an official telefer from the Mayor of the midpled council of Naturéa, in France, in reference vertain statements made by M. Zola with regard to read the Southrous. The statements contained in radictic Southrous. The statements contained in a letter will likewise rashle your readers to cettle the theorem of any contribution made by M. to the interesting and absorbing topic of sociols. They will then likewise be in tester position, to iteraturit the importance to be attributed to the sa capressed by F. Zola in the interesting and also the interesting and also the interesting and also the first position, to iteraturit the importance to be attributed to the sa capressed by F. Zola in the interestive recently steel in your joirrule. understand the important views expressed by F. Zola in the interview recent printed in your journal.

THE RECTORY, 460 MARISON AVENUE, Sept. 10.

The following is the translation

BARTRÉS, July 31, 1894. Mossieur: In the name of truth, which has cen outrageously violated, we, the members of the Municipal Council of Bartres, unanimously protest against the falsehoods contained in your omance, "Lourdes," in so far as it treats of the ojourn of Bernadette Soubirous in our Com-

trary not with standing, that the tester rather of Bernadette, Basil Lagnis, never had in his family the readings of which you speak. This fact is attested by his own son, the nursing brother of the little ser. You affirm that during the entire winter visits were kept in the church with the authorization of M. l'Abbe Ader. We deny it absolutely.

And yet, according to you, Bernadette conceived her ideas of the apparition during these visits.

And yet, according to you, ferminette conceived her ideas of the apparition during these vigils.

Fon declare that our families went to the church at these times for the purpose of saving light and of caabling themselves to keep warm by being all together. It is a grotes alle assertion, in view of the fact that our houses are filled with firewood. Besides, there never was any family here so pose that it did not have the wherewith to provide light during the evenings.

Tou represent our modest church as a place where the imagination of a plous child would be infarmed by the sight of the samptuous altars, richly decorated; of statues of virgins, with eyes of blue and lips of vermilion hue. Alasi after having seen the state of the place yourself, how could you have spoken thus. All that is absolutely tales, and you know it well.

In the face of these faminatic assertions, for the honor of the truth and as proof of our faith in the reality of the apparition, we have believed it to be our duty as representatives of the Commune to reestablish the accuracy of facts unworthly disorted. Accept, &c.

Laurent, Mayor; Capdevielle, assistant; Laurent, Mayor; Capdevielle, assistant; Laurent, Paramine Durass. Lamaths.

worthly distorted. Accept, &c. aurent, Mayor; Capdevielle, assistant; La-er, Dubarry, Pasquine, Dupas, Lamathe, with Houriane. Laurent, Mayor; guer, Dubarry, I Pontico, Hourtane, Pontico, Hourtane, Seen for the legalization of the above signa-tures, Bartres, July 31, 1894. LAURENT, Mayor.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE FIRES. Silver Dollars Melted and Gunpowder Near by Not Exploded.

From the Minneapolis Tribune One of the most remarkable of the many unac-countable incidents was developed in connection with the finding of the body of a man a few rods north of the dismal swamp north of Hinckley. The body of a man was found which had been The body of a man was found which had been exposed to such an intense heat that three silver dollars in his pocket had been melted together so that but one was recognizable. Near the body lay some cartridge loading tools and a flask containing nearly a pound of powder that was not exploited.

SHE SAVED HER OLEANDER.

From the St. Food Disputes.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armsburger drove into that ones was Hinckley yesterday afternoon. Verybedy thought Joe and his wife were dead, about three weeks ago their home was burned of the ground, but Joe pluckly rebuilt, only to ave Saturday's blast of flame undo his hard ork. When the fire descended he and his wife weeks it of early under main finding that her work. When the fire descended he and his wife fought it at every point until, finding that they could not do any hing further, they set about to save what goeds they could. Some household effects were loaded upon an ox wagon, including some lifteen chickens in a look. There was more poultry, and Joe went back after it, retting out several chickens. These he deposited in a place of apparent safety and went back after he, retting out several chickens. These he deposited in a place of apparent safety and went back after more, but those at the house had been burned, and when he retraced his steps those he had left wore also broiled. His wife, however, had saved her beloved oleaneder. For years she had treasured that plant, nourishing it when it had hard work to pull through, and when the house began to go the oleander, now in full bloom, and on Saturday a thing of beauty, was her first thought. Forgettal of everything else, she rescued that oleander and bore it away in triumph.

RECINNING ANEW WITH A WEDDING

From the Minneapelis Times. DULUTH, Sept. 4.—"With this ring I thee wed. DULTH, Sept. 4.—" With this ring I thee wed."
These words were uttered this noon in the Bethel in the midst of several hundred fire sufferers. The bride was Sophie Samuelson, and the groom John Deroster, both refugees from Sandstone Junction. It was one of the few cheerful incidents of the fire. Chief of Police Armstrong was best man, and Miss Crowley, head of the Woman's Relief Committee, was bridested. The bride worse a winted. strong was best man, and Miss Crowley, head of the Woman's Relief Committee, was bridesmaid. The bride wore a wnite veil and carried a large bunch of roses. The father and mother of the bride showed up with the others, and her six sisters and brothers and the family dog looked on from one corner of the room. The lamilies of the bride and groom lived on adjeining farms, and although the the swept away everything they had in the world their lives were spared. The had in the world their lives were spared. The
Samuelson family fied to a root cellar, and with
difficulty keptthe word from burning by pouring milk on it. The children were all bathed in

mik also.

Deroiser had been back from Pine City with his marriage license only a few hours before the fire, and was to have been married Sunday. Today, although pussessed of nothing but the soil of his farm, he concluded it was just as well to get married now as to wait, and the bride's parents agreed with him. In a few days he will return to his farm with a bex car for a temporary house, and put up a modest cabin, his bride house, and put up a modest cabin, his bride meanwhile staying with friends in Grantsburg,

A HEROINE OF 12 YEARS. From the St. Paul Pioncer-Press

Freda Johnson of Partridge, 12 years old, saved her haby brother, 2% years of age. Freda lived with her parents, and in the excitement she and little Joe got segrated from the rest of the family, and he would have been left behind except for this brave sister. She is small of her age, and Joe is chubby and heavy, but she took him in her arms and followed her panic-stricken, dame-pursued neighbors. There were serpents of fire all around her, and they kissed her cheeks and hair with their hat breath, but she struggled and panted on. She fell twice, and the baby was bumped upon the gravel pathway, but he did not cry. He snuggled all the closer into the brave rescuing arms, and never once into the brave rescuing arms, and never once whimpered. Instinctively he seemed to know that danger threatened. She reached the little pond where the people took refuge, and fell rather than walked into the water with her precious burden.

TWO LUCKY CHINESE.

From the St. Paul Lispatet It appears, after all, that the two Chinamen who were on the ill-fated limited did not perish. They were seen to dive under the seats at a critical moment, and no amount of persuasion could get them to budge. No one saw them leave the train, and it was popularly supposed that they had burned up with it. Indeed, there are those who are willing to swear to it; but it seems that who are willing to swear to it; but it seems that the two Mongols were picked up near Partridge, miles away from the scene of the disaster, but that is all their rescuers know. The Chinamen cannot explain, and their deliverance is a nine days wonder.

BISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE A DOG.

Prom the Chicago Lady Inter-thean. West Septimon, Wis., Sept. 4.—Superintend-nt Thorne, of the Eastern Minnesota, piloted West Scremion, Wis, Sept. 4. Superintendent Thome, of the Eastern Minnesota, piloted one of the first tribe trains sent out from this city to the stricken district. When Nettle River was reached it was found that the long bridge spanning the ravine was gone, but the central spac, which was constructed of steel, remained, and the fire from both sides was slowly destroying the wooslen portion of that. It was noticed that there was something alive on the few remaining timbers, and a temporary clearing away of the smoke revealed a dog. A number of men at once voluntered to go to the rescue of even a dog that had lived through such a torpado of fire. From the bottom of the ravine to live top of the span was 700 feet, but up the men climbed through the tangled from work. They carried long ropes with them and by means of them the unfortunate canine was lowered to terra firmu, while the men who risked their lives for his were given a hearty cheer by their fellows on the relief train. The moment the dog was released he rushed for the river to slake his thirst and then came back to acknowledge his obligation to the men who saved his life. In half an hour after he was taken down the span fell with a crash.

The Populist Platform From the Limota State Journal.

It's a heap of consolation, in this general stagnation, when we find a fedow mortal, an official, or a State. That we can just get a short at, curse, helabor, and get her at -we can stand so much the better the unhappy frowns of fate.

How it fosters resignation if the tide of emigration elements our income upon a sand bar, where it sel-don raths or To attribute lines of rations to the banks and corpora-tions—have the fired-in faces brighten; what in-telligence it shows:

What we want's a ciap of thunder that will burst the banks assunder—a division of the plunder is the thing for which we sigh. But to tak of earth or labor, that may help to feed my arighbor, but for me, I must confess, it's a little bit too dry.

Pm a true-born politician, and it plainty is my mis-aion to secure a seat in Congress when my bleed-ing country call.

That is why I am engaging in the war the Pope are waging, though the north west winds are raging in my summer overalls.

BUNREAMS.

-Many pends and small lakes in fown utterly drive up during the recent drought, and the presence of dead fish has threatened the health of regions about the vanished lakes. A large part of the bottom of Swan Lake will be moved this autumn, and we drive all over the beds of other dried-up takes in the

same region. -Even the smaller Adirondack lakes are lasted to storm which into mad seas. The Astrondars lead is an admirable craft in either fair or foul weather, though in the latter it must have plenty of bullast to be easily manageable, and when the rever fluids income self pivotest in the middle of one of these heats when the wind is raising white caps it requires will his skill and strength to make headway against wind and WATE.

-Those grauly lamps displayed by restaurants, teerram salorus, and drinking places continon, \$10 to \$100. The most expensive are those with well excepted metallic frames and fine plate class Such as better the place and continue of the salorus strength of the salorus st and there is always a ready safe for anything realis now and striking in this line. Ordinary street langu-come as low as \$4, and elsborate and handsome one may be had for \$0 or \$10.

-New Yorkers living permanently in the Adiron dacks say that while they dress more warmin the year wine.

We declare first, your affirmation to the contrary notwithstanding, that the fester father of as for the New York winter. The mountain winter atmosphere is extremely dry. The enew is the sand, and one may easily walk in it as hour witness wetting one's feet. At the door of every house stands a broam. With this the winter caller brushes the snow from his

boots and enters dry shotl. -One of the things that excites the grim burner of the Adirondack guide is to meet a youth in irr preachable hunting costume loitering in the scrap of wood land close by some botel, gun in hand and sometimes accompanies by a yearn woman. The sportsman thus equipped is not likely to bug anything more im-portant than a woodpecker, a crane, or a chipmunh, though if he were up early enough in the morning at opening of the hounding season he might have the luck at least to catch sight of a deer.

—School teaching in the public schools in the suburbs of New York is one of the least irksome employments open herealouts to women. The solary for about nine onths' work is from \$480 to \$1,000 per year, and the custom in many districts is to keep teachers inden-nitely, and to make a yearly increase in salary until a certain maximum is reached. The eleverest of the young women thus employed are full of that hopeful spirit which seems to be above all else the character istic of Americans that earn their own broad.

-When Cetober comes the Delaware peninsula begins to have its ideal weather and, to justify Payard Taylor's phrase, "soft, half-Syrian air." In favorable reasons this time of windless calin and mellow skies runs far into November. It must have been some where about this time that the Nanticoke Indians of Pennsylvania travelled southward to eat oysters or the shores of Delaware Bay and the Atlantic and leave behind them those great piles of oyster shells that even yet yield Indian relics to the searcher.

- One interesting result of the military instruction as seventy five or eighty colleges in this country has been the noticeable improvement in the carriage of lads that enter college without previous military training. It is noticeable, too, that the youth at those agricultural colleges that have but recently had enough stu-dents to entitle the institutions to have an army offi-cer detailed as military instructor show vasily better discipline under such instruction than when the de partment of military tactics was in charge of a

-When New York becomes a really important military station, as it seems likely soon to be, the officers of the army will make more impression upon social life here than they have made for along time past. It is unusual nowadays to meet an army officer at the clubs, and it is only of very recent years that the United Service Club has enjoyed its present prosperity. So far as the public goes, the privates are likely to make more impression than the officers, as the former oftener than the latter are seen upon the streets in unitorm. -The native Adirondacker is an odd compound of

ionesty and extortion. He likes fair dealing, but he esteems the health-seeking, pleasuring, or sporting sojourner his natural prey. He charges the highest market rates to all such, and seemingly believes them all rich. "What have you to sell?" asked a visitor of a hawker mounted on a laden wagon. "Oh, things for the poor folks about the country." "I'm one of the poor folks camping on the lake over yonder, and I'm tired of paying double prices for everything. Can you supply me with your wares?" The hawker looked his man over thoroughly, and recognizing in him the genus visitor, replied: "I hain't got nothing you'd have, 'cept, perhaps, tea," and without awaiting fur-

ther parley he drove on. -It is an interesting revelation of character to the Northerner to go down the Chesapeake Bay by any one of several steamboat lines running from Bal points in Maryland and Virginia, on each shore o the bay. The boats are of very different quality and speed from those that ply the East River and the Hudson, and the passengers are usually Boutherners or border State folks. Tacre is much talk of politics and hunting-"gunning" is the more usual term-a great deal of tobacco chewing, and an easy familiarity among the passengers and between them and the of-ficers of the boat. The voyage on the Chesapeake, if taken by moonlight or by day, is as charming and varied as one could wish, and the steamboats run up half a dozen tidal rivers that are beautifully clear and lined with an abundant semi-tropical growth of trees

the products of one or more farms

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Edgehill, the scene of the first battle between King Charles I, and his Parliament, is soon to be sold at Omak, in Siberia, has just been connected with St.

sional stops at private wharves to receive as freight

Petersburg by the completion of the first 500 miles of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. In one month 25,000 copies of Hall Caine's "The Manxman" have been sold in England, a sale unequalled by any novel since "Lothair."

A folio edition of proofs of Turner's "England and Water" was recently sold for £52. Ten years ago a copy could not be had for double the money.

Odessa lately celebrated the centenary of its foun In a hundred years it has grown to be a city of 230,000 inhabitants and the great port of the Black

A bust of Berod the Great, believed to be authentiwas recently discovered at Jerusalem. It was bought by the Hussian Government for the Hermitage Mu soum at St. Petersburg. Twenty five miles of the Congo railroad, forming the

first section between Matangé and Kengé, are not completed. The work has cost \$100,000 a mile. The line will be ninety three railes long in all, and will connect the numero waterways above the falls with The recent reprieve of a condemned murderer at

Rudolatadt in Germany has brought out the fact that Buke George of Saxe-Reiningen, the organizer of the celebrated "Meininger" troupe, in the thirty-eight years of his reign has never allowed a death sentence to be carried out.
In Hungary the Prince Primate has warned his

clergy to confine themselves to their calling and leave politics alone. He considers it essential to reestablish a good understanding between Church and State, and declares that in ecclesiastical matters he has not taken a single step without the previous sanction of ope.

British sations discharged in foreign ports are pro-

tected contact land sharks by a recent arrangement made by the Board of Trade. On the arrival of a ves-sel an agent of the Feard appears, who finds out what men wish to return home and the sums due thera; he then provides them with money for trave penses and warrants of the Board for the rest of their wapes, payable in lingtand.

Jure de Hirodia, the poet, who was elected into the French Academy has spring delivered the address for the Academy at the recent dedication at Academs of the statue of Joachim du Bellay, the leader of the Pitiade and friend of Honsard, author of the Deffcace et then cultion de la impue françoper. M de Heridia was born in Cuba, and is the first person distinctly not

of French blood to be admitted to the Aradeuny. At Computs, in France, M. Robin, the director of an orphan asylum, was recently discharged for carrying out possible bleas in the management of the institu-tion. He believed in conduction, and three lors and girls together at their meals, and at work and play. He carefully kept all religious instruction fromm., but taught them that war was a crime, and that it was right to good military service. This led the Go-

ment to interfers with the experiment.

A party of 100 offices of the garrison of Athena. accompanied by soldiers armed with revolvers and axes, in broad daylight, lately broke into the office of the Akropets, one of the leading Attentan Gallies, which had been attacking the behavior of the affects in the city, and weekled the furniture, destroyed the account tooks and papers, and rained the presses and type. They then marched in a besty to the Military Club. Twenty of the ringleaders have been arrested. The monuments to Emperor William I. and Empress Augusta, recently consecrated to the manuscleum at Charlottenburg, are in a chapel adjoining the one in which therem Louisa is torted. The statues of white carrara murble are recumbent; the old Emperor lies barcheaded in the uniform of the First Regiment Guards, with the imperial clock of cratice round his shoulders and in his hand the swood of state, with

taurel leaves wound round the hit. The Empress weats a diadem and a veil of lace, most delicately carved; abe holds a crucion in her hands, and passion the Pope are flowers are scattered over the folds of nor dress. As the door of the hall stands an archangel with a flameling sword. The sculptor is Prof. Sucks.